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 By The Alexandria Gazette Corporation,
 111 King Street, Alexandria, Va.
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CITY'S MOTORCYCLE

The city last week purchased a motorcycle with a side car for the use of the police department. The machine was placed in commission Saturday, and before dark it had added fifty dollars to the city coffers, as by its use the officers were enabled to overtake and bring before the Police Court a number of violators of the speed law. Several sessions of the court were held during the day and early part of the night in order to dispose of the cases as soon as arrests were made. Some offenders were United States army officers. They were turned over to the military police who have received orders from Camp Humphreys to report all officers or privates who may violate any city ordinance.

Heretofore comparatively few speeders have faced the Police Court, as officers on foot were unable to stop such violators of law. With the aid of the motorcycle, however, people who violate the speed law can be overtaken and made to pay for their fun. There is reason to believe that the machine will soon pay for itself in fines. Of course many persons still defy the law and escape the consequences. Shortly after the alarm of fire last night two autoists attained a speed of at least fifty miles an hour while running south on Fairfax street.

The motorcycle will not be used exclusively to overtake speeds. In the case of a hurry call two officers can be whisked to a quarter of the city where their services are needed.

THE WAR OF ALL WARS

Today has been observed throughout the nation as Labor Day. The weather has been ideal for a holiday. Pledging anew to the world the consecration of every strength of arm and brain in America to the winning of the war, President Wilson, in his Labor Day proclamation issued yesterday, ranked the army of labor working at home with the army abroad. Among other things he said: "It is a war of emancipation. Not until it is won can men anywhere live free from constant fear or breathe freely while they go about their daily tasks and know that governments are their servants, not their masters. This is, therefore, the war of all wars which labor should support, and support with all its concentrated power."

After the conquest of the Promised Land by the Israelites occasional battles followed between the chosen people and the remnants of the original inhabitants of Palestine. It was the rule among the former to give equally of the booty to those who went forth to battle as well as to those who remained "behind with the stuff."

The workman and the soldier are as Corsican brothers. Some patriots must necessarily remain home.

GERMANY'S SPY SYSTEM

The very elaborateness of the German spy system in the country, its extraordinary organization, proved its undoing in the hour of crisis as is suggested by the Century Magazine. In a single office of a railway company or other large American business establishment employing one or two hundred men there might have been three or four German spies working in the same room for years, and not one of them ever suspecting that any of the others was a fellow spy. In the United States, at least, a German spy never knows who is just above him in rank or who is just be-

low him. As a matter of fact, each one is ordered to report to just one man in the United States and to receive instructions only from that man.

To understand the wrecking of the system on April 6, 1917, take the entirely suppressible case of a German spy located in Omaha who had not been discovered by the Department of Justice, and consequently was not seized during the round up on April 6. He would have known just one other German spy in the United States, this being a man in Chicago, perhaps, to whom he reported and from whom he received orders. But while the Omaha man escaped arrest, his superior in Chicago was seized. Of course, the Omaha spy had no means of knowing that the Chicago man had been seized; all he knew was that after April 6 he did not hear from the Chicago spy and could not get into communication with him. The Chicago man had simply disappeared without leaving a trace of his whereabouts.

Here, then, was the Omaha spy completely isolated, still at liberty, but marooned in a foreign land, not knowing or even suspecting the identity of a single other spy planted here by the German Government. He had nobody to turn to, nobody he could receive instructions. The German spy machine had been organized with such elaborate secrecy that when a single link was broken, the chain fell to pieces.

HEEDED THE SUGGESTION

The recommendation of the fuel department last week that joy riding on Sundays or any unnecessary use of gasoline on that day be dispensed with was greatly heeded yesterday. On a pleasant Sunday the thoroughfare on Washington street and Mt. Vernon Avenue and its feeders are live with automobiles. Yesterday, however, but few could be seen, and most of those came from army camps.

This speaks well for our country, as it shows that the people of the United States are not only law-abiding, but are ready to adopt suggestions of those in authority. No order had been issued putting a ban on Sunday autoing. It was simply a suggestion upon the part of officials. It was heeded.

Occasionally there are scenes in the United States we all regret, but when we consider that this country embraces over one hundred million souls, it is pleasant to note such compliance even with a request in order that gasoline may be conserved.

Thousands of persons throughout our vast domains toil through the week and enjoy their recreation on Sunday. The automobile brings joy and gladness to many, especially on Sunday, when the weather is propitious. Heretofore on a pleasant Sunday they have followed close upon each other as in a procession while entering Alexandria for the north. It was not so yesterday, as automobiles being few and far between.

An ordinance providing for the Disposal of Human Excreta; Declaring insanitary privies a nuisance; providing for the Method of Installing Sanitary Privies; providing for the construction, use and maintenance of the same; fixing charges for scavenger service; fixing the penalty for the violation of the provisions of this ordinance; and repealing other ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict hereto.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Alexandria:

Section 1. That every residence and building of the City of Alexandria in which human beings reside, are employed or congregate, shall have a sanitary means for the disposal of human excreta; namely, either a sanitary water closet or a sanitary privy.

Section 2. That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to own, maintain or operate in the City of Alexandria, any privy or dry closet, for the reception of human excreta, unless said closet is built, rebuilt or constructed as provided in section 5 of this ordinance.

Section 3. That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to deposit or to permit the deposit of any human excreta in any place in the City of Alexandria in an insanitary manner, so as to cause potentially dangerous pollution of the

soil with such matter, or to permit the spread of such matter by flies or other insects.

Section 4. That all buildings or other places in the City of Alexandria where human beings live, are employed or congregate, shall be provided with adequate sanitary toilets for the catchment or receiving of all human discharge, and for the sanitary storage and ultimate disposal of same matter.

Section 5. That the term "sanitary privy" as used in this ordinance shall be construed to mean a privy equipped with a privy box, which privy box shall conform to the following specifications:

(a) The privy box shall be made of durable seasoned lumber and shall be fly-tight.

(b) The privy box shall be of either one can or two can type. The two-can type shall be installed in all privies used by more than ten persons.

(c) The two-can privy box shall be 40 inches long, 22 inches front to back and 17 inches high (all inside measurements). The two-can type shall be provided with two-seat holes.

(d) The seat holes shall be 11 inches long, 7 inches wide, the front of which shall be 3 inches from the front of the box. Each seat hole shall be completely covered with a self-falling lid, braced so as to prevent warping.

(e) The one-can privy box shall be 24 inches long, have one seat hole, and otherwise be similar to the two-can box.

(f) For each seat hole of every privy box, a water-tight receptacle shall be provided. Such receptacle shall be of 24 gauge galvanized iron, be 15 inches in diameter and 14 to 15 inches in height, and shall be cylindrical in shape with straight sides and be provided with two suitable drop handles.

(g) The top of the privy box shall be hinged with metal hinges so as to allow for the removal of the receptacles, and so as to fit flat on the top of the box at all other times.

(h) The privy box shall be ventilated:

(1) By an opening 1 inch in width extending the full length of the front of the box near the floor.

(2) By an opening 5 inches square in the top of the back wall of the box.

(3) By a flue 7 feet long and 4 inches square (inside measure) extending from the back opening to a point above the roof of the privy building. The top of the flue shall be covered so as to prevent the entrance of rain, but so as to allow the free egress of air. Both the openings for ventilation shall be covered with galvanized iron or copper screen wire securely tacked by stripes to the inside of the box.

Section 6. That the cost of providing and of installing the privy box and receptacles shall be borne by the owners of the premises, but the extra cans and covers needed for use in operating the scavenger service and for replacing the damaged cans in the privies, shall be provided by the City Scavenger.

Section 7. That the City Council shall provide for the operation of an adequate scavenger service to secure disposal of the contents of all privy receptacles at least once each week. For the operation of such scavenger service the following charges shall be made: For cleaning each privy, \$1.50 per quarter in advance, provided that all privies containing more than one receptacle a charge of twenty-five cents (0.25) shall be made for each additional receptacle, payable quarterly in advance. The charges set out in this section shall be paid by the tenants of the premises.

Section 8. That all sanitary privies in said city shall be kept in a cleanly condition at all times and so used that all excreta deposited therein shall fall into the receptacle provided, and be protected from invasion by flies. Such receptacle shall be used only for the purpose of a toilet and no wash water, garbage nor any other refuse matter other than human excreta shall be deposited therein.

Section 9. That no privy receptacle shall be allowed to become filled to overflowing. If scavenging of privy receptacles becomes necessary oftener than herein provided, it shall be the duty of the occupant of the property to notify the city health officer, and such privy shall be scavenged and an additional charge of 25 cents shall be made for each receptacle so removed.

Section 10. That all sanitary privies shall be so located as to be easily accessible for cleaning and all persons duly authorized by the City Council to engage in such scavenger work are hereby empowered to enter all privies and premises in the discharge of their duty.

Section 11. That all privies in the City of Alexandria which do not conform to the provisions of this ordinance, or the regulations of the City Health Officer issued under this ordinance, shall be and hereby are declared a nuisance, dangerous to the public health and the City of Alexandria shall proceed to abate such nuisance in accordance with law and the ordinances of the city.

Section 12. That the City Council shall have the further right to make or cause to be made such alterations or constructions of such privies as are nuisances as will render them sanitary, and the entire cost of such work shall be charged against the person creating or maintaining nuisance. All alterations or constructions are to be prescribed and approved by the City Health Officer or his duly authorized agent.

Section 13. That Systematic sanitary inspection of all privies in the city shall be maintained to determine that the privies are used, kept and scavenged in a sanitary manner, and it shall be unlawful for any person to interfere with the City Health Officer or his duly authorized agent or agents in the performance of this duty.

Section 14. That any person or persons, firm or corporation, or the agent of any such person or persons, firm or corporation who neglects, fails or refuses to comply with any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, when convicted, shall be fined in the sum of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 and each time such person or persons firm or corporation or the agent of any such person or persons, firm or corporation fails or refuses to comply with any of the provisions of this ordinance, shall be deemed a separate offense and punished as herein provided.

Section 15. That any ordinance, or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Section 16. That this ordinance shall be in full force and effect on and after passage and publication as required by law.

Passed the Common Council August 27, 1918.

HOWARD W. SMITH,

President.

Passed the Board of Aldermen August 27, 1918.

F. E. MARBURY,

President.

Approved August 30, 1918.

THOMAS A. FISHER, Mayor.

Teste—Daniel R. Stansbury,

Clerk of Council.

An Ordinance providing for the purity of water offered for sale or sold within the corporate limits of the City of Alexandria, and prescribing a penalty for the violation of the same.

Be it ordained by the City Council of Alexandria:

Section 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, or the agent of any person firm, or corporation to sell or offer for sale in the City of Alexandria, Va., any water showing in more than one out of five 10 cc portions of any sample examined, the presence of organisms of the bacillus coli group when tested in accordance with the methods presented in the requirements of the Department of the Treasury of the United States for water to be within the maximum limits of permissible bacteriological impurity.

Section 2. Any person, firm or corporation, or the agent of any person firm, or corporation, violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$100, for each offense, and each day of continuance of such violation shall constitute a separate offense.

Section 3. This ordinance shall be in force from its passage.

Passed the Common Council August 27, 1918.

HOWARD W. SMITH,

President.

Passed the Board of Aldermen August 27, 1918.

F. E. MARBURY,

President.

Approved August 30, 1918.

THOMAS A. FISHER, Mayor.

Teste—Daniel R. Stansbury, C. C.

THE AUTOMOBILE IN INDIA

Small Number of Machines in That Country And Used Mainly for Business Purposes.

Interesting information concerning automobile matters in India is given by A. T. Gillespie, representative of the United States Tire Company in the Far East, who has been a recent visitor in this country.

Mr. Gillespie points out that though India has a population of three times greater than the United States, it has fewer automobiles than are to be found in the city of San Diego. At the present time there is very little touring out of the larger centers, because it is necessary to drive through miles of crowded villages before anything like a clear road is reached.

In a town like Calcutta, in which there are more than 6,000 machines, not more than a half-dozen cars leave the city for week-end trips. The use of the motor car is restricted largely to business purposes and travel about the city.

"Labor is cheap," says Mr. Gilles-

pie," and it is interesting to note the transition of the "syc" or native groom into a regular chauffeur. These boys formerly cared for their masters' horse—ran along behind wherever the master would go and no matter how far the journey, would be on hand to hold the stirrup when the horse and rider arrived at their destination. In many cases where the horse has been discarded for the motor car these boys have proved quite adept for the principal reason that, not knowing anything about the mechanism of the car, they leave it alone. They cost about eight dollars a month and get along better with a car than the most intelligent workman whose aim seems to be to take things apart and put them together so that they won't work.

"Air pressure has been a nightmare to tire dealers in India. The average pressure is about thirty to forty pounds regardless of the size of the car. Power pumps in the past have been entirely unknown. In one case where we installed an automatic pump the natives like the idea so well that they put the required pressure in a lot of old tires that had been running underinflated for months previous. We sold an outfit of this kind to one dealer and a week later tried to install one with his neighbor across the street. He objected very strenuously to our modern methods and pointed out that the other man blew up about half the tires he inflated. Notwithstanding this, the power pumps met with the approval of drivers who find this method of inflating their tires much to their liking.

"India boasts of one of the longest continuous roads in the world, about 2,000 miles, and there still remains stretches of roadway built by Alexander at the time of his Conquest. As a rule the roads are fairly level and smooth, paved in many places with laterite or crushed marble stone. The bulk of the traffic is carried by means of heavy, cumbersome ox carts, with wheels about six feet in diameter and roofed over like houses. These carts are built strong enough to withstand the onslaught of speedsters and a collision with one of these generally lays up the car while the carts goes on its way.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Notice.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Union Building Company will be held at its office, 19 So. Fairfax street, Alex. Va., on Monday, September 16, at 11 o'clock a. m. This meeting will be held for the election of officers for the coming year and such other business as may come before the meeting.

Myron M. Parker

President.

Louis Beyer, Jr., Secretary. 207-41

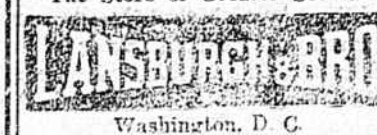
School Permits.

School permits will be issued at Lee School building commencing Monday morning, September 9, 1918. Permits will be issued to white children Monday and Tuesday. Permits for West End School will be issued Wednesday and permits for colored children will be issued Thursday and Friday. Every child who expects to attend the schools will be required to present tax receipt; also physician's certificate that they have been vaccinated.

Gilbert J. Cox,

Clerk, School Board. 205-61

"The Store of Greater Service"



The Undermuslins You

Want at Low Prices

Envelope chemises of fine main-silk, voile or flesh batiste with dainty colored stitching as trimming. Finished with lace and ribbon. Special at \$1.00. Combinations of flesh voile, in drawer models with hand embroidered yokes with ribbon straps over shoulder. Special at \$1.95. Combinations made of good quality nainsook in skirt and lower models embroidery and lace trimmed. At \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.55. Corset covers made of good quality nainsook, embroidery and lace trimmed. Special at 50c. Night robes of fine voile or crepe in flesh or white trimmed with dainty colored stitching. Some in floral effects. At \$1.50, \$1.95 and \$2.25. Third Floor Linsburgh & Bro.

YOU WILL FEEL BETTER And the Boys can FIGHT BETTER If You Redeem Your W. S. S. Pledge RIGHT NOW

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Howard Lumber Company, Incorporated, will be held at the principal office of the company, No. 111 South Fairfax street, Alexandria, Va., on Tuesday, September 3, 1918, at 11 a. m., for the election of directors for the ensuing year and for such other business as may be properly presented to the meeting.

Jay P. Felt

Secretary. 200-91

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Braddock Light and Power Company, Incorporated, for the election of directors and the transaction of such business as may properly come before said meeting will be held at the office of the Company, Alexandria National Bank Building, Alexandria, Virginia, Tuesday, September seventeenth, 1918, at 1 o'clock P. M.

206-t d S. R. BOWEN, Secretary.

Notice

A stated convocation of Mt. Vernon Royal Arch Chapter No. 14, will be held Friday evening, September 6, 1918, at 7:30 o'clock.

The election of officers for ensuing year and the annual reports should interest all of the companions. Do your bit.

A. G. UHLER,

Secretary. 208-51

ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping, or room and board with private family preferred, by couple with no children. Address A. B. C., Gazette Office. 207-21

HELP WANTED

MANAGER wanted for luncheon; good wages paid to right party. Apply New Southland Hotel, Alexandria, Va. 205-41

MEN wanted. National Fruit Product Co., Henry & Pendleton streets. 208-21

COOK—Colored woman to cook and boy to wash dishes in lunch room. Apply 517 King street. 208-21

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOMS

EVERY RESIDENT of this city having ONE or MORE UNUSED ROOMS is earnestly REQUESTED to PROMPTLY list same.

The SHIPYARD must have rooms for TWO THOUSAND more people IMMEDIATELY. The OFFICERS and MEN of CAMP HUMPHREYS ask for rooms for MEMBERS of THEIR FAMILIES.

It is YOUR DUTY to meet the needs of the SHIPBUILDERS and ARMY MEN.

Your CO-OPERATION is NEEDED to WIN THE WAR.

See or write our Housing Department.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Cash-The Leader-Credit

904 King Street.

Fall Stock now in—Suits and Hats That are Sure to Please

We have now on display a full line of Ladies' Suits and Coats and Hats in the various new shades. We also have a full Fall Line of Men's and Boy's Clothing.

A small deposit will hold any article you desire.

